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## PRZEMYSL REDUCED BY AUSTRO-GERMANS

Casualties in Struggle for Fortress Estimated to Run Into Hundreds of Thousands

### RESULT OF A MONTH'S DESPERATE FIGHTING

Some of the Biggest of the Austrian and German Guns Were Used in the Reduction of the Fortress—Lemberg is Likely to be the Austro-German Next Objective—Twenty-nine French Aeroplanes Dropped 178 Shells on Headquarters of the German Crown Prince—Many of Them Are Said to Have Been Effective—Nothing of Moment is Reported From Western War Zone—Heavy Rains Are Retarding Italians in Their Invasion of Austria—Rome Reports That the Austrians Are Withdrawing From Fiemme Valley.

Coincidental with the fall of Przemyśl—the recapture from the Russians of the great Galician fortress by the Austro-Germans—the new British minister of munitions, David Lloyd George, has begun his campaign for a vastly greater supply of war material for the British, French and Belgian soldiers, an overwhelming superiority of shot and shell and all things necessary for carrying on a successful campaign.

The re-taking of Przemyśl, which is the result of a full month's desperate fighting over many miles of difficult country, is considered on all sides as one of the great achievements of the war. If full credence is to be placed in the official statements issued of the campaign in the Galician region from day to day, the casualties listed, including killed, wounded and prisoners, must run into the hundreds of thousands.

Some of the biggest of the Austrian and German guns were utilized in the reduction of the fortress, from which some reports have it, large numbers of the Russian garrison were withdrawn.

Lemberg, to the east, is likely to be the Austro-German next objective. A spectacular incident of the war is to be found in a daring early morning raid by French aeroplanes over the headquarters of the German crown prince. Twenty-nine of these aircraft, dropped 178 shells and several thousand bombs on this well-guarded and unnamed section of France or Belgium and many of the shells are said to have been effective.

That the Germans were on the alert to protect Prince Frederick William is apparent by the fact that the aeroplanes were subjected to a heavy gunfire. All of them, however, returned safely to their base.

Except for additional progress by the allied troops in the "labyrinth" near Neuville-St. Vaast, Paris asserts there is nothing new to report regarding the operations on the western front. Berlin, however, declares that the Germans have not been successful against the British at Hooge, near Ypres, and that fierce fighting is going on north of Arras and the forest of Le Pretre.

In the east the German war office declares the Teutonic allies captured 12,175 men and 60 officers in the region of the town of Stry.

Rome reports that the Austrians are withdrawing from the Fiemme valley, to the northwest of Trent.

### RECENT FIGHTING BETWEEN BRITISH AND TURKS.

Ottoman Forces Which Threatened Lines Have Been Dispersed.

London, June 3, 5 p. m.—An account of recent fighting between British and Turkish forces in Mesopotamia was given out officially here today as follows:

"After hostile columns which recently threatened us on the lines of the Euphrates and Karun rivers had been successfully repulsed, as described in previous communications, a combined naval and military attack was organized on the morning of May 31 against the remaining hostile forces in the position a couple of miles north of Kurna.

"Starting at 1:30 a. m. our troops, partly by wading, partly by boats, skillfully executed a turning movement. The enemy's guns were soon silenced by our artillery. Excellent practice was made by naval gunners by a territorial battery which was especially conspicuous. The heights occupied by the Turks were seized by noon and the enemy fled, leaving three 16-pound guns, complete with ammunition and 250 prisoners in our hands.

"After fearlessly exploding several heavily charged mines discovered later in the river bed and on land, we continued our advance on June 1st, but found that the enemy had hastily evacuated his camps at Marhan and Batta, leaving a number of tents standing. He was observed retreating in steamers and native boats which were speedily pursued by the naval flotilla.

"By evening we reached a point five miles north of Kurna, some 85 miles north of Kurna.

"The Turkish steamer Bulbul was overtaken and sunk. We also captured two large lighters—one of which contained three field guns, ammunition, mines—and about 300 prisoners. The pursuit was continued by moonlight.

"Our casualties have been trifling, about twenty in all."

Italian Destroyers Set Monfalcone Afire.

Rome, via London, June 3, 10:10 p. m.—An official statement issued today

### Cabled Paragraphs

Order Re-established in Milan. Milan, June 3, 10:35 a. m., via Paris, 5:20 p. m.—Order has been re-established in Milan, following the demonstrations of the last few days against Austrians and Germans. Marquis Casati, the prefect, today resumed the administration of the local government, which had been superseded temporarily by the military authorities.

Norwegian Steamer Was Torpedoed. Christiania, via London, June 4, 1:44 a. m.—Germany has informed Norway that an investigation has shown that the Norwegian fast steamer Belridge was torpedoed accidentally by a German submarine. The communication says Germany deplores this fact and is willing to pay compensation.

PLANNING FOR RELIEF OF MEXICAN NON-COMBATANTS. Consular Officers Along the Border Are to Cooperate With Red Cross.

Washington, June 3.—While the government awaited today the effect of President Wilson's warning to containing military factions of Mexico, the American Red Cross, aided by the state and war departments, carried forward comprehensive plans for relieving hungry non-combatants in the famine-threatened republic. Orders were telegraphed to consular officers along the border to co-operate in assembling and moving food supplies and similar necessities, and to the state and war departments, carried forward comprehensive plans for relieving hungry non-combatants in the famine-threatened republic.

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## Brief, But Pointed, Note to Germany

HAS BEEN DRAFTED BY PRESIDENT WILSON.

### BEFORE CABINET TODAY

Coincidentally Count Von Bernstorff is to Send a Personal Emissary to Tell the True State of Feeling in the United States Toward Germany.

Washington, June 3.—President Wilson today drafted a note, brief and pointed to be sent to Germany containing questions whether the imperial German government is to be guided in the future by the humane principles embodied in international law for the conduct of maritime warfare. It will be submitted to the cabinet tomorrow and dispatched before the week end.

Bernstorff to Send Emissary. Coincidentally there will start for Berlin a personal emissary of Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador to lay before Emperor William and high officials of the German government the substance of what the ambassador learned from President Wilson in his interview yesterday.

The ambassador in his interview with the president, it became known today, said he would send within a day or two a man of judgment and breadth to outline the situation to the German government.

Envoy's Passage Arranged For. The president made arrangements at Count Bernstorff's request for the safe conduct of the envoy. His name is not known, but foreign governments already have given assurance to the United States that he will not be molested.

The ambassador is understood to have explained that he had difficulty on account of the cable censorship making his government realize the feeling in the United States and that erroneous reports had reached Germany. President Wilson's emphasis yesterday on the fact that the United States would not have a word to say to Germany in its position in the Lusitania case was described by the ambassador in a memorandum which he has transmitted to his government.

Count Von Bernstorff saw Secretary Bryan for a few minutes today and is understood to have given him this memorandum to be delivered through Ambassador Gerard to the German foreign office. At the state department the ambassador also learned that arrangements had been made for the safe conduct of his spokesman.

The despatch of the ambassador's representative will not affect the sending of the American government's rejoinder to the last German note though it may delay Germany's reply.

To Describe Situation Accurately. The transmission of a cable report on a conference such as occurred yesterday is understood to make it difficult to point out in diplomatic quarters for the recipient nation to give full weight to the language of the writer of the communication, on the assumption that he does not speak as freely and frankly as might be the case if the message were read by the official spokesman.

Ambassador Bernstorff's idea to supplement the cable report with the personal words sent through an emissary is understood to describe the situation accurately.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE IN BARKHAMSTED MURDER CASE. Incriminating Telephone Conversation Between Pfafflin and Williams.

Litchfield, Conn., June 3.—What the state considers as important evidence, was given in the superior court late today in the case of the murder of William H. Williams, against Isaac N. Williams, Bridgeport and Harry Roe of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., who are on trial for the murder of Williams.

Lowerre said his telephone was on the same line as the telephone in the Brickmeier place, where Harry Williams was employed as a caretaker. The latter, who is still held on the coroner's order in connection with the murder, is expected to be one of the important witnesses for the state later in the trial.

According to Lowerre's testimony, he overheard telephone conversations between Williams and Pfafflin on various occasions. On December 24 he asserted that Williams telephoned from Bridgeport under the name of "John Williams," which was known to him.

Williams said he was coming up to see Pfafflin but the latter advised him not to as the police were looking for him. Williams, however, according to the witness, then was carried on as follows:

"I'm coming up anyway—they won't know me. Call me because of the Barkhamsted matter?"

"Yes."

"Have they heard anything from the gun?"

"No."

CLIMBED ELECTRIC LIGHT POLE AND WAS ELECTROCUTED.

Lark of Young Man at North Boscowen, N. H., Cost Him His Life.

Franklin, N. H., June 3.—Climbing an electric light pole cost Ellsworth Edmunds his life today.

The car stopped in North Boscowen and Edmunds got out and proceeded to climb a pole. Near the top he grasped a high tension electric wire and dropped dead. Edmunds was 20 years old.

Killed While Driving Cows Across Railroad Track.

New Haven, June 3.—While driving cows across the main line tracks of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad at New Haven tonight, Charles H. Thorp, a well known North Haven farmer, was struck and killed by a northbound express train. His body was carried on the engine tender along to Wallingford before the train came to a stop. He was 63 years old. Two cows were also killed by the train.

## England is Shy of Ammunition

DAVID LLOYD GEORGE APPEALS TO WORKMEN TO WORK.

### HAS PLENTY OF MEN

Attributes Great Victory of Germans at Przemyśl Entirely to Superiority of Equipment—Says English Workmen Must Make Sacrifices.

Manchester, June 3, 10:30 p. m.—Declaring that the German victory in Galicia was due to an overwhelming superiority in equipment, and that the allies in the west had been as well equipped the Germans would long ago have been driven from France and Belgium, David Lloyd George, the new minister of munitions, made a stirring appeal tonight to the employers and workmen to supply the British army with the necessary munitions.

The speech was delivered before the employers in the engineering trade and trade unionists. David Lloyd George, who had previously lunched at the Chancery club, received a remarkable ovation from the people of Manchester which was in striking contrast to the manner in which he had been received in this city on previous visits of a political nature, particularly when he appeared at the time of the Boer war as an opponent of that struggle.

Outcome of War Depends Upon Work-shops. "I come," he said, "as an emissary of state to carry the most urgent message ever told to the ears of a Manchester audience. Our country is fighting for its life, for the liberties of Europe and upon what it does, upon what it is prepared to sacrifice, depends the issue. It depends more upon the masters and men occupied in running the workshops than upon any part of the community whether Great Britain will emerge from this colossal struggle beaten, humiliated, stripped of power, honor and influence, and a mere bond slave of cruel military tyranny, or whether it will come out triumphant, free and more powerful than ever for good in the affairs of men."

Tells of Great Triumph of Germans. "I come here to tell you the truth. Unless you know it, you cannot be expected to make sacrifices. Our Russian allies have suffered a severe setback. The Germans have achieved a great success, not because of the superior value of their soldiers or strategy of their generals. The German triumph has been due to the superiority of their equipment, their munitions and equipment. It was a battle won by the use of their superior industrial resources and especially by the superior organizations of German workshops."

English Army Lacks Equipment. "Two hundred thousand shells were concentrated in a single hour on the heads of the gallant Russians. Had the British been able to supply the process to the Germans on our front, the Germans would have been turned out of France and driven half way across the devastated plain of Flanders. They would have been well out of the country they had tortured and tormented with dastardly cruelty. We should have been actually penetrated into Germany."

"For the moment we have more than plenty of men for the equipment available. More men will come to the call, but we want the workshop to supply them with weapons. The state now needs the help of all, and I am perfectly certain that British engineers can do what the French engineers have already done."

MEXICAN TRIED TO IMPLICATE GEN. H. G. OTIS. Declared the General Engaged Him to Organize a Revolt.

Los Angeles, Calif., June 3.—N. S. Zogg, self-styled Mexican revolutionary leader, on trial for issuing a worthless check, declared on the witness stand in the superior court today, that he had been engaged by General Harrison Gray Otis to organize a revolt in Lower California.

On a non-in-law, Harry Chandler, recently indicted on a charge of having conspired to violate American neutrality by supporting such a revolutionary scheme, declared in an interview he never had heard of Zogg. General Otis was at Zogg's home near Bakersfield, and was reached by telephone.

"I never authorized him or anyone else to organize such an expedition to Lower California," he added. "The man is not telling the truth."

Harry Chandler also said he never had heard of Zogg.

For the story, I think, is a fabrication for the purpose of excusing his defense of passing worthless checks," he said.

DECISION OF STEEL CASE OF INTEREST IN WASHINGTON.

Government Appeal to Supreme Court of the United States Regarded as Certain.

Washington, June 3.—News that the government had lost its dissolution suit against the United States Steel corporation for the moment almost matched the international situation in New York, where the accumulation of the most important anti-trust action ever brought by the department of justice.

Undoubtedly it will be appealed to the supreme court of the United States, because the government will be unwilling to leave such questions as were raised unsettled except by the highest court in the land. Without knowing details of the decision of the court at Trenton, officials today preferred not to comment.

Movements of Steamships.

New York, June 3.—Sailed, steamer Cretic, Naples via Boston.

Liverpool, June 2.—Sailed, steamer Cymric, New York.

New York, June 3.—Sailed, steamer United States, Copenhagen.

New York, June 3.—Sailed: steamer ar Landan, Liverpool.

### Condensed Telegrams

The Chicago Board of Trade will be closed for business next Monday, judicial election day.

The Duke de Apulia, aged 17, enlisted as a private in the Italian army, and departed for the front.

Twenty-five hundred graduates received their degrees at the commencement of Columbia University.

Sir Arthur Herbert Church, noted chemist, and author of books on chemistry, died in London, aged 81.

Yale University will receive \$500,000 from the estate of Charles H. Farnam, Jr., who recently died in Paris.

Lumber and coal yards of the Taylor-Goodwin Co., Haverhill, Mass., were destroyed by fire at a loss of \$200,000.

King Victor Emmanuel of Italy was appointed a third corporal in the first company of the Third Zouaves at Constantinople.

Emperor William ordered that no works of living Italian composers may be performed in German theatres during the war.

The Opposition introduced in the Senate House of Representatives a resolution expressing lack of confidence in the Cabinet.

An order for 500,000 pairs of shoes for the army was placed with a company at Binghamton, N. Y., by the Rumanian government.

Orders were issued by the military authorities forbidding officers and men of the German army to visit cafes or wine rooms in Berlin.

The State of Sonora, northwestern Mexico, is under the government of Yaqui Indians, who have proclaimed a republic of their own.

The cup defense yacht Resolute was launched at the Herreshoff shops, Bristol, R. I., where she has been laid up since last September.

Sixteen hundred children left St. Gabriel's Parish school, New York, in two minutes when fire was discovered in the basement.

The famous gilded horses on the Cathedral of St. Marks at Venice were removed for fear that they might be damaged by hostile airmen.

The Norwegian freighter Anita, which lay wrecked for 5 months on a West Indian beach, was raised and towed in tow of the steamer Rescue.

Francesco Chinigo, the Albanian patriot, led by a former Albanian legion at Naples to fight with the Italian army against Austria.

Prince Teano, a former deputy, and son of the Duke of Sermoneta, at one time Italian foreign minister, joined the Socialist Reformist party.

The British steamer St. Helena, to sail from Galveston for Rotterdam in a few days, will carry 250,000 bushels of wheat for Belgian relief work.

Although the Panama Canal is in condition to allow the passage of the largest ships, the passage of the Panama Canal is in condition to allow the passage of the largest ships.

The body of a girl taken from Lake Michigan was identified as Mary Bond Coney, of New York, a worker at the Northwestern University station.

Police Commissioner Woods of New York announced he had issued an order directing captains to excuse officers were accidentally destroyed by fire. None of the officers prisoners was hurt.

Walter and Nelson Freeze, aged nine and eleven, respectively, were burned to death when their father's farm buildings at Guilford, Me., were destroyed.

Resolutions favoring pensions for mothers, policemen and legislation for the morals of the community were adopted by the Vermont Federation of Women's clubs.

Secretary Bryan denied reports that the State Department received affidavits asserting that the Lusitania was armed and carried explosives on her last voyage from New York.

Mrs. John B. Jackson, wife of the former United States Minister to Rumania, was decorated by the Rumanian government for her aid in Red Cross work during the Balkan wars.

Captain Lane of the steamer Winnifred, which arrived at Galveston from Tampico, reported that a dozen Americans have been killed in the past few weeks by Mexican bandits near Tampico.

Frank Lang, 15, was killed when he crawled into the dumb waiter at his home in New York City. His neck was broken when caught between the ledge and the top of the compartment.

The unusual persistence of the ice blockade of the Newfoundland coast is delaying the annual migration of fishermen and their families to Labrador and is endangering those vessels which have ventured out.

Submarine D-2 at Newport, R. I., has been prepared for the testing of an air purifying appliance by which it is proposed to reserve the supply of compressed air in the accommodation of the vessel in case of possible submergence of these vessels.

Miss Nona McAdoo daughter of the secretary of the treasury and of Katherine Britton, daughter of a Washington banker, who went to France in February to act as nurses in a private hospital, will return to the United States, having had enough of nursing and scrubbing.

Customs officials at Bridgeburg, Ont. seized the American tug Major Symonds and the sand-sucker Pennsylvania. The seizure was made under the terms of a Canadian law regulating providing that foreign-owned boats shall report to Canadian customs officials when they arrive in Canadian waters.

## U. S. Steel Wins Government Suit

IN UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR NEW JERSEY.

### INJUNCTION IS DENIED

Decision Holds That the Corporation in Acquiring Its Foreign and Home Trade Did Not Violate the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

Trenton, N. J., June 3.—The United States district court for New Jersey today handed down a unanimous decision refusing the petition of the federal government to dissolve the United States Steel corporation.

As against the government the court refused to dissolve the corporation holding that in government retain jurisdiction over the corporation and home trade the concern did not violate the Sherman anti-trust act and the injunctions prayed for by the department of justice.

No Occasion for Injunction. As against the steel corporation, the court held that the committee of the steel trade of the country, including the steel corporation, subsequent to the famous Gary dinner of eight or nine years ago, were unlawful combinations to control prices; but as these measures had stopped before the government filed its complaint in October, 1911, the judges held that there was no occasion for an injunction.

The opinion of the court suggests that such practices lie within the province of the new federal trade commission, but adds that if their repetition is apprehended, the court will on motion of the government retain jurisdiction of the case for that particular purpose.

Case One of Business Facts. A synopsis of the decision of the judge, Joseph J. Buffington, prepared by directed by the court, states that the keynote of the entire opinion is that "this case, a proceeding under the Sherman anti-trust law, is largely one of business facts."

In another part of the opinion the court states that "the real test of monopoly is not the size of that which is acquired, but that it is acquired, that which is not acquired." "If mere size were the test of monopoly and trade restraint," the court further on said, "we have had one or two dozen unlawful monopolies in the large department stores of a single city."

Nothing Wrong in Tennessee C. & I. Deal. The court found nothing wrong in the steel corporation acquiring the Tennessee C. & I. deal, and one company during the financial panic of 1907 and thus virtually approves the attitude of the Roosevelt administration in not interfering with that deal.

At the point the court held that the output of Tennessee at the time was only 1.7 per cent of the country's total output; that up to that time it had not been a business fact, but the purchase of the Tennessee property, as well as that of several other steel concerns earlier in the history of the big corporation, was made in fair business course and was "the honest exertion of one's right to contract for one's benefit, unaccompanied by a wrongful motive to injure others."

Carnegie's Retirement All Straight. With regard to Andrew Carnegie who, the government charged, was a party to the "unlawful combination" and "took the bonds of the corporation with all the inmates attaching to such participation," the court found that there is no proof that he accepted any other relation in the formation of the steel corporation than that of a seller of his stocks and bonds; and the court declared to be true that Carnegie's statement that he disposed of his interest in a desire to free himself from the hazards and responsibility of active business.

Four Judges, Buffington, McPherson, Hunt and Woolley, all in this case, Government Probably Will Appeal. "While the suit was filed in the district court it was heard on a writ of expedition by the judges of the third judicial circuit who form the court of appeals. That court has held that it will be the filing of a formal decree and the government will probably then take an appeal to the supreme court.

The suit by the federal government against the steel corporation was prosecuted for the government by Jacob M. Dickinson, former secretary of war, as chief counsel.

U. S. STEEL OFFICIALS ELATED WITH OUTCOME.

Chairman Gary Says It Should Have a Good Effect on Business Conditions.

New York, June 3.—Chairman Elbert H. Gary and other officials and directors of the United States Steel corporation made no effort to conceal their gratification at the outcome of the case. Judge Gary, however, made only brief comment on the decision, saying that he would not dwell on it from every angle before speaking at length. He said:

"I am very much gratified by information from Trenton that the federal court of appeals, composed of Judges Buffington, McPherson, Woolley and Hunt, have unanimously decided the government case against the United States Steel corporation in favor of the defendant. I feel that this decision approves the general policy of the steel corporation and it will have a great and good effect upon business conditions throughout the country."